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BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1964

1964

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR A. H. UPSALL, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

S. M. FORMAN

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. G. POPPLEWELL, F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :

P. McPHUN, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

G. FOX, M.A.P.H.I.

B. J. SAUNDERS, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed June, 1964)

Senior Clerk : C. H. CUTHBERT

Shorthand Typist/Clerk : Miss J. SMITH.

Medical Officer's Clerk : D. DADY

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
126 London Road,
Boston, Lincs.

Telephone : 3271.

To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bowden and Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report on the various aspects of Public Health in your Rural District for the year 1964.

The estimated home population in the Registrar's Mid-Year Estimate for 1964 was 22,730, a decrease of 70 over the previous year. The corresponding figure for 1954, 10 years ago was 21,360.

There were 351 Live Births registered during the year, 17 of these being illegitimate. The total of 351 is 15 less than in the previous year. The Crude Birth Rate was 15.4 and this figure multiplied by the Correction Factor supplied by the Registrar-General, to enable comparisons to be made, gave a Corrected Birth Rate of 15.3. This is less than the National figure for England and Wales which was 18.4 per 1,000 population. There were only 4 Still Births during 1964, one less than in 1963. The Still Birth Rate for the Rural District was 11.3 compared with 16.4 for England and Wales.

Four infants died under the age of 1 year during 1964. As all the deaths occurred within the first week of life, the cause of death in each case could be associated with various factors arising during pregnancy. The Infant Mortality Rate was 11.4 which was quite low compared with the National figure of 20.0. Perinatal Mortality, which is a combination of Still Births and Deaths under 1 week was 22.5 per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births. This compares favourably with 28.2 the figure for England and Wales.

During 1964, 220 deaths from all causes were recorded. This was a decrease of 19 on the previous year. This gave a Crude Death Rate of 9.7 and a Corrected Death Rate of 10.3. This also compares favourably with the National figure of 11.3 per 1,000 population.

Approximately 20.4% of all the deaths were due to malignant disease. Last year the figure was 18%. There were 6 cases of Lung Cancer, 5 occurring in men. Heart and Circulatory disease in all its forms accounted for 112 deaths, more than half the total. Almost three times as many women as men died from vascular disease of the nervous system, whilst almost equal numbers of males and females died from Coronary disease. More females are dying from this condition than in previous years. There were 6 deaths from motor vehicle accidents during the year.

Infectious diseases caused little or no trouble during the year. The highest number of notifications received were in respect of Chicken Pox, 170 being notified during the year. The next highest group was Measles with 108 notifications, whilst Whooping Cough accounted for 85 cases. This was the highest number of cases of this particular disease in the past 7 years and this in spite of virtually the same percentage of immunisation.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Rural District for the seventh successive year. It appears very obvious that mass inoculation of susceptible age groups has accounted for the virtual disappearance of this disease. The percentage figures in both pre-school and school age groups are exceptionally good and reassuring. Outbreaks of Poliomyelitis could occur in areas where the immunisation figures are low hence the need for continued vigilance to see that a large proportion of the susceptible population are protected.

There was an increase in the number of Council Houses completed during 1964, 52 against the 1963 figure of 22. 71 private enterprise houses were completed making a total of 123. Work relating to Standard or Discretionary Grant improvements continued to figure largely in the duties of your Public Health Inspectors. 150 visits were made in connection with the 44 Standard Grants and 7 Discretionary Grants which were approved by the Council.

Caravans do not constitute a major public health problem in the Rural District but regular inspection is necessary to maintain a proper standard. Over a hundred visits were paid to the numerous licensed sites by the inspectors during the year.

Once again 100% meat inspection has been achieved though during 1964 the total number of animals killed and inspected reached the figure of 12,174, an increase of 26%. When one considers that the

figure was 6,330 in 1962, the total for 1964 shows an increase of nearly 100% in 2 years. An increasing proportion of the public health inspectors' time was devoted to this aspect of their work and thus the Council's decision to appoint an additional inspector in June 1964 was indeed justified, otherwise very little other public health work would have been done.

With regard to the Vital Statistics, the Rural District compared favourably with those given for England and Wales and on the whole the health of the inhabitants was very satisfactory. The work of the Public Health Department progressed favourably during the year and with another inspector on the staff more work was done on the inspection of food premises, and inspections were commenced in respect of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. All the Staff of the Department are to be congratulated on their work during the year and I should like to thank Mr. Popplewell for his assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I should also like to thank all the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their help and co-operation during the year, and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and also the Council for their interest and support in all matters appertaining to Public Health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bowden and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1965.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	84,398
Home Population (Registrar-General's Mid-Year estimate for 1964)	22,730
Number of dwellings on rate book	7,515
Average number of persons per acre ... ..	.27
Number of rated dwellings per acre ... ..	.089
Average number of persons per square mile	172
Estimated product of a penny rate	£1,709
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1964	£426,263

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the district have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate					161	173	334
Illegitimate					8	9	17
Total Live Births					169	182	351
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)							15.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)							15.3
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births							4.8%
Still Births					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate					4	—	4
Illegitimate					—	—	—
Total Still Births					4	—	4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...							11.3
Total Live and Still Births					Male	Female	Total
					173	182	355
Infant Deaths							
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate					3	1	4
Illegitimate					—	—	—
Total					3	1	4

Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	11.4
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	12.0
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... 11.4

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... 11.4

Perinatal Mortality						Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths						Male	Female	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	104	116	220
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 22,730, shows a slight decrease on the figure for the previous year which was 22,800. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 131.

BIRTHS :

There were 351 births in the Rural District during 1964. This was 15 less than in the previous year. This total comprises 169 male and 182 female. This differs from the National trend in which more males than females were born in a proportion of 1,062 males to 1,000 females. The Crude Birth Rate was 15.4 whilst the Corrected Rate was 15.3. This is lower than the corresponding figures of 16.1 and 15.9 for 1963. The rate for England and Wales was 18.4. There were 17 illegitimate births, 8 males and 9 females. This is one less than the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS :

There were 4 Still Births in 1964, one less than in the previous year. The Still Birth Rate was 11.3 which is very much less than the National figure of 16.4.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

There were no deaths from this cause during 1964 in the Rural District.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were 4 infant deaths under the age of 1 year during 1964. This was 1 less than in the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate for the Rural District was 11.4 which again was very much less than the figure for England and Wales which was 20.0 per 1,000 live births.

PERINATAL MORTALITY :

This includes the Still Births and Deaths under 1 week which gave a total of 8. This was exactly the same number as in 1963 and gave a figure of 22.5 for the Perinatal Mortality Rate. This compares favourably with the National figure of 28.2.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Boston Rural District, 1950-1964.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mor- tality Rates	Average 5 Years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mor- tality Rates
1950	363	17.9	229	11.3	27.5	17.7	10.6	21.1
1951	346	16.6	233	11.2	17.3			
1952	356	17.2	201	9.7	22.5			
1953	375	17.7	226	10.7	16.0			
1954	403	18.9	212	9.9	22.3			
1955	356	16.5	228	10.6	25.3	15.6	10.0	24.8
1956	329	15.0	224	10.2	30.4			
1957	366	16.6	252	11.4	24.6			
1958	372	16.8	186	8.4	13.4			
1959	297	13.3	206	9.2	30.3			
1960	362	16.1	208	9.3	22.1	15.3	9.6	16.2
1961	327	14.6	195	8.7	12.2			
1962	326	14.4	227	10.0	21.5			
1963	366	16.1	239	10.5	13.7			
1964	351	15.4	220	9.7	11.4			

DEATHS :

There were 220 deaths in the Rural District during 1964. This was 19 less than in the previous year. The resulting Crude Death Rate was 9.7 whilst the Corrected Rate was 10.3. The National figure for England and Wales was 11.3 per 1,000 of population.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1964.

No.	Cause of Death.					Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	5	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	5	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	4

No.	Cause of Death.	Males	Females
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	12	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	29
18.	Coronary disease, angina	18	14
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	—
20.	Other heart disease	15	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	4	5
22.	Influenza	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	8	3
24.	Bronchitis	7	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
34.	All other accidents	1	—
35.	Suicide	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES		104	116

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, for the bacteriological examination of samples of water and ice cream.

The laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, continue to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :

These services are administered by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at the Cleansing Station, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

HOSPITALS :

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital, Boston—General, Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital, Boston—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47—REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION :

In only one case was action considered necessary under this Section during the year.

This concerned an aged man who was living alone and found to be suffering from grave chronic disease, namely Myocardial degeneration. He was infirm, physically incapacitated, living in insanitary conditions, was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. Despite repeated efforts he refused to go into hospital voluntarily and it therefore became necessary, in his own interests, to arrange for his immediate removal.

An order was made on the 5th May for his removal to the Gables Hospital, Spilsby, for a period of three weeks. The order was not renewed as he became progressively worse and died on the 12th May.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

Notifiable Diseases during the year, 1964.

Disease.	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Chicken Pox	170	170	Nil
Dysentery	4	4	Nil
Erysipelas	1	1	1
Measles	108	108	Nil
Pneumonia	10	10	1
Scabies	5	5	Nil
Scarlet Fever	12	12	Nil
Whooping Cough	85	83	4

With regard to infectious disease, Chicken Pox with 170 cases was the most prevalent. Measles was second with 108 cases, whilst Whooping Cough was third with 85. There were only 4 notified cases of Dysentery. On the whole infectious disease did not cause any undue concern and created no real problems.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 28 visits in connection with the investigation and control of infectious disease.

Infectious Diseases Notified 1955—1964

Disease	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Chicken Pox ..	170	124	460	96	133	206	123	81	180	275
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	4	243	16	5	14	79	—	—	61	69
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	1	3	1	2	14	3	1	5	3
Food Poisoning ..	—	5	1	3	5	7	8	3	10	7
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ..	108	347	172	564	15	395	14	905	55	402
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	10	21	7	11	6	9	14	14	12	21
Poliomyelitis :										
Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Scabies ..	5	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ..	12	1	7	48	59	14	14	18	23	45
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	85	7	3	63	15	4	32	97	30	33

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Table I.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	47	6	46	10	109
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year	—	—	1	1	2
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	1	—	—	—	1
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	2	—	4	1	7
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1964	46	6	43	10	105

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1955—1964

Table II.

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1955	97	10	107	11	3	14	—	—	—
1956	101	12	113	11	2	13	—	—	—
1957	98	12	110	8	2	10	1	—	1
1958	91	15	106	7	5	12	1	—	1
1959	96	15	111	14	—	14	2	—	2
1960	102	15	117	10	1	11	—	—	—
1961	102	14	116	5	—	5	2	—	2
1962	97	15	112	6	2	8	—	—	—
1963	93	16	109	9	2	11	—	1	1
1964	89	16	105	2	1	3	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—

TREATMENT OF SCABIES :

Facilities for the cleansing of persons requiring treatment are provided by the Holland County Council, the cost of such treatments in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the District Council. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

The five cases of Scabies reported in the District during the year were all members of one household and treatment was provided by the family doctor.

IMMUNISATION :

All immunisation work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council. Below are given details of the number of children immunised during the year :

Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	150
1 and under 5 years	148
5-14 years	4
	— 302
Number of Booster Injections	560

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

Under 5 years	Nil
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Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	298
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The percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population at 31.12.1964 is as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	50.0%
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	51.4%
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	92.1%

The immunisation of Children against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus compares favourably with previous years. Although there was a slight fall in the numbers of primary injections the number of "Booster" injections increased by 89. The percentage of children immunised remains virtually unchanged with a total of 92.1% in the 5-14 age group.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :

Primary Vaccinations :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
							<hr/> 208

Re-vaccinations :

1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
							<hr/> 26

There was an increase of 79 in the number of vaccinations carried out in 1964, giving a total of 208 in all. Re-vaccinations amounted to 26 compared with 24 in the previous year.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :

The following information has been supplied by the County Health Department.

Position at 31st December, 1964.

Of the babies born in 1964, 13.6% had been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis at 31st December, 1964. By 31st March, 1965 this figure had risen to 35.0%. Comparable figures for 31st December 1963 and 31st March, 1964 of babies born in 1963 were 10.7% and 30.7%.

	Born in			Percentage Vaccinated		
Other Pre-School Ages :	1963	...	...	...	88.9	
	1962	...	...	...	86.8	
	1961	...	...	...	87.4	
	1960	...	...	...	86.1	

The figures of these age groups at the end of 1963 were :—

Born in		Percentage Vaccinated	
1963	10.7
1962	75.7
1961	81.9
1960	83.4

The above figures and those shown in the following paragraph are given to indicate the steady rise during the pre-school period, and although smaller, during the school age period.

	Born in		Percentage Vaccinated	
			1964	1963
School Age Groups :	1959	...	94.6	90.5
	1958	...	89.7	86.2
	1957	...	91.8	90.7
	1956	...	96.6	96.6
	1955	...	89.0	88.7
	1954	...	88.8	88.3
	1953	...	97.0	96.2
	1952	...	92.1	91.5
	1951	...	97.1	97.1
	1950	...	95.5	95.5
	1949	...	98.1	97.8
	1948	...	93.6	93.0

The figures for immunisation against Poliomyelitis in the pre-school and school age groups were very good, mostly being between 80-90%. Odd groups were well over 90%. It is to be hoped that this state can be maintained as epidemics of Poliomyelitis can still occur in poorly immunised communities.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. R. J. Cameron Stobie, Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply.

The quality of water going into supply was highly satisfactory.

The amount of water supplied from the combined sources of Bourne and Pinchbeck to the Sutterton repumping station for 1964 was 461,393,000 gallons, of this amount 199,992,000 was pumped as a bulk supply to Boston Borough leaving a net consumption in the Rural District of 261,401,000 gallons, a decrease of 0.89% on the consumption for 1963.

Regular sampling of supplies in the area of distribution was carried out, some 52 in all being taken. 183 samples were taken from source with satisfactory reports.

Nominal chlorination is carried out at source.

The Board have never been troubled with water supplies which were plumbo-solvent in action, and so have never had to take precautions against it.

No form of contamination has arisen at source or in the area of distribution.

The following table gives the number in the respective parishes:—

Algarkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Amber Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Benington	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Bicker	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Brothertoft	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Butterwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Fishtoft	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Frampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Freiston	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Fosdyke	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Harts Ground and Pelhams Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Kirton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1088
Leverton	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Old Leake	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Sutterton	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Swineshead	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Wigtoft	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Wrangle	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
Wyberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
Outside area	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
							<hr/> 6977 <hr/>

Water Analysis.

73 samples of water drawn from the mains at various points in the District were submitted by the Public Health Department for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln or to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The results showed the water to be satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The Council's Slum Clearance programme continued during the year. Once again no statutory notices were served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957 or under the Public Health Act, 1936. With few exceptions little difficulty has been experienced in persuading landlords to carry out repairs. Invariably when complaints are received the property is either found to be very sub-standard, and not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense, in which case action is taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 to secure demolition or closing of the property, or the property is re-conditioned usually with the aid of a grant.

The number of houses being demolished is steadily rising, and the Council will soon have reached their target of 200 houses actually demolished as submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the Slum Clearance Return 1955. The period allowed for this target to be realised was five years but due to many causes, principally the availability of other suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents, and the fact that many properties earmarked for attention under the programme have been modernised and brought up to standard by voluntary co-operation, the period has become extended.

Unfortunately I must again report that there are a number of houses still occupied, upon which action under the Housing Act has already been taken by the Council and declared unfit.

Unfit dwellings demolished since 1st January, 1956 ...	189
Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders but not yet demolished	21
Dwellings subject to Closing Orders, not demolished	30
Dwellings subject to Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	75

Overcrowding.

No cases of overcrowding were reported during 1964.

Improvement Grants.

During the year fifty-three formal applications for improvement grants were received, forty-five in respect of standard grants of which forty-four were approved, and eight discretionary grants of which seven were approved. The number of visits to properties in connection with this work was approximately 150.

In the case of standard grants, the amenities provided were :—

Fixed Bath	...	...	...	...	38
Shower	...	...	...	...	—
Wash Hand Basin	...	...	...	...	39
Hot Water Supply	...	...	...	...	39
Water Closet (Internal)	...	...	...	...	59
Food Store	...	...	...	...	17

The amount approved for payment in respect of Standard Grants during 1964 was £3,843 16s. 4d. an average of £87 7s. 0d. per house improved.

The large amount of time which your Public Health Inspectors have necessarily to spend on this work, involving initial inspections, discussions on site with owners and architects, and supervision of the work, can be very rewarding. The satisfactory completion of works to secure the improvement of an "older" house, thereby prolonging the life of the house and affording modern comforts for the occupants, gives a great deal of satisfaction to the officer concerned.

The time spent in these inspections is doubly worth while as in any case many of these properties would have to be visited under the Housing Acts.

The new Housing Act 1964 came into force in August and gave further powers to local authorities to deal with the improvement of dwellings to provide standard amenities. For the first time statutory powers were given to secure the improvement of dwellings within a defined "improvement area". This part of the Act should help the larger authorities with compact areas of houses suitable for improvement where there may be some value in expending public funds to raise sub-standard houses to a slightly higher level, though not of course, ideally to the full discretionary standard. The Act will have limited scope in this district where, generally the houses suitable for improvement are scattered.

Provision is made for improvement of dwellings outside these improvement areas. A tenant may make representations to the local authority with a view to them exercising their powers under the Act to secure improvement.

The maximum amount of Standard Grant has, subject to certain provisions, been increased to £350. Three of these provisions have helped considerably in the improvement of houses in the outer rural areas, namely increased amount for (1) building of a new structure or conversion of outbuildings attached to the dwelling in which to provide a bathroom ; (2) the installation of a septic tank ; (3) the bringing of a piped water supply into the house for the first time.

The Act also provides for standard grants to be given, subject to certain conditions, on a reduced standard. If the local authority are satisfied that it is not possible at a reasonable expense to improve the house to the full standard, they may make a grant for the provision only of :—

- (a) a hot and cold water supply at a sink.
- (b) a water closet.
- (c) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Personally I feel that in some ways this new legislation may reduce rather than improve the progress to a better standard of housing. Some owners may be encouraged to seek improvement at the reduced standard which is less than “ half the job ” and I consider that local authorities should not allow themselves to be persuaded to accept “ reduced standards ” except in rare and very exceptional cases. Every effort is made by your Public Health Inspectors to secure the highest possible standard to ensure that the house improved will not suffer from fundamental defects during its statutory period of life.

The standard of housing accommodation generally in the district continues to improve and improvement grants have largely contributed to this higher standard. There are still many houses in the district which lack modern amenities, efforts will continue to secure their improvement wherever possible.

Summary of new dwellings completed during 1964.

Council Houses.	Bicker	...	...	...	...	8
	Fosdyke	...	...	...	...	2
	Kirton	...	...	...	...	22
	Old Leake	...	...	...	...	2
	Swineshead	...	...	...	...	2
	Wyberton	...	...	...	...	16
						—
						52
Private enterprise houses	...	...	...	...	...	71
						—
						123
						—

Remedy of Housing Defects.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936	...					Nil
Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 9						Nil

Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Undertakings cancelled following repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Moveable Dwellings.

The caravan site at Wyberton continues to be reasonably well maintained, and every standing has been occupied throughout the year. This proves the necessity for such sites to be made available for those people who prefer to live in caravans, and those whose work is of an itinerant nature.

There appears to be a demand for suitable caravan sites for temporary holiday or recreational purposes, chiefly for use by anglers from the industrial areas. There is quite a difference between having to live permanently in a caravan and using one for short periods during the summer months. It is not however advisable to permit such sites to develop in isolated places which makes it difficult to exercise proper control.

Although the standards required for summer caravan sites are not as high as for a permanent site, nevertheless the safety, health and welfare of these temporary dwellers must be safeguarded. Occupiers of land who have enquired regarding opening such sites appear reluctant even to carry out minimum works to ensure satisfactory public health standards, consequently there are no such sites available in the District.

Apart from the small site at the Hammer and Pincers Inn, which is licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936 for tented camping from April to September, there are no other recreational or temporary sites.

DRAINAGE

Since 1954 the Council have adopted a progressive policy of providing main drainage to the major villages in their area.

The position at the end of 1964 is as follows :—

Parish	Number of Connections made				Number not Connected
Kirton and Frampton	752	54
Wyberton	688	43
Fishtoft	753	85
Leverton	86	11
Freiston	31	86

During the year sewer extensions have continued in the parishes of Wyberton, Fishtoft and Freiston. At the end of 1964 some lengths of sewer were put into use. Others not then available to receive connections will be able to do so early in 1965.

The major scheme of sewerage parts of the parishes of Butterwick and Freiston continued, and by the end of the year part of the sewers in Freiston village were available for connections (see table above). In the case of Butterwick it is hoped the sewers will become available in mid 1965 as they are urgently required to relieve a drainage problem at a Council Estate of twenty-eight houses and at a large vegetable processing factory in the area, which is a constant source of complaint of nuisance.

The Council's scheme for sewerage parts of Old Leake (Church End area) which involves the building of a separate sewage disposal works is well advanced and it is anticipated that connections to the sewers may be able to be made early in 1965.

During the year a start was made on providing main drainage for the village area in the parish of Swineshead. This is a comparatively major scheme involving the laying of considerable lengths of sewers on a major highway and the building of a new sewage disposal works.

The Council also approved a scheme for sewerage a further isolated built-up area on the northern part of the parish of Wyberton (i.e. West End Road, Swineshead Rampart area). This involves the laying of long lengths of sewers and the provision of a separate disposal works. Negotiations with owners of land regarding access for the laying of these sewers, part of which will be in private property, and the purchase of land for the disposal works are in progress.

The properties in this area have considerable drainage difficulties, and the provision of main drainage will relieve this situation and overcome the serious nuisance problem.

The Council are to be congratulated on their progressive policy in providing main drainage to the more populated areas in the District. Apart from the obvious advantages of relieving drainage nuisances in built-up areas, it has been found that the availability of sewers triggers off a desire among the owners of property not only to connect to the sewer, but to carry out repairs and improvements at the same time, often with the aid of a grant. In this way the standard of housing accommodation is being greatly improved. Furthermore the provision of main drainage opens up land for new development, thereby increasing the rateable value of the District.

As mentioned above, the sewerage of the larger village areas has had a marked effect in relieving nuisances caused by bad drainage. Nevertheless, large numbers of houses in the rural areas will always have to rely on septic tank drainage and, because of the low lying nature of the area with high sub-soil water levels, nuisances are bound to occur from time to time. These nuisances are more prone to occur where there are small groups of houses with tanks and soakaways in close proximity. The surrounding ground becomes sewage sick and adjoining dykes are often polluted, giving rise to a serious public health risk, apart from nuisance.

The type of situation outlined above is common among small groups of isolated Council houses and some small estates, and in such areas the Council might consider a policy of providing drainage to small sewage treatment plants. Such plants are not necessarily exorbitant either in capital cost or maintenance. There are in fact a number of factory built treatment plants on the market these days specially designed for small scale treatment, and which are simple to operate, and maintain. The units are manufactured in standard sizes ranging from a daily retention of as little as 1,000 gallons upwards to a retention of 15,000 gallons. The design is such that the units can be added to if further development occurs.

I would recommend that this aspect of improved drainage in the Council's area is well worth exploring, and would point out that if such a policy was adopted it would not be entirely new as, arising out of excessively bad drainage and serious dyke pollution at Amber Hill, the Council decided to provide a small sewage treatment plant there. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining a suitable site for the disposal works but these were overcome in November, 1964, and it is hoped that the work will be put in hand as soon as possible.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION.

This service continues to provide a regular weekly collection to 98% of the properties in the District, and now requires the use of five fore and aft tippers of which two are fitted with compression gear, all with diesel engines.

One side loading diesel-engined vehicle is held in reserve in case of breakdown of one of the regular service vehicles to maintain continuity of collection, and is also used for special "jobs", collecting trade refuse, etc. Every assistance is given to householders to dispose of their rubbish, and where necessary a special collection is made at a small charge.

The present number of vehicles available for collection is reasonably adequate under existing conditions. It goes without saying, however, that good maintenance is absolutely essential. In the event of a breakdown the vehicle must receive immediate attention in order to avoid any fall off in the frequency of collections, and the margin left by the "partially spare" vehicle is not unduly great. This margin is reduced each year, firstly because the number of premises from which refuse has to be collected increases, and secondly, because of the changing nature of the refuse. This change is towards greater volume for a given weight, causing the vehicles to be fully loaded much sooner than they would have been some years ago for the same number of bins.

I am happy to report that the refuse collection service has again operated with a minimum of complaint, and credit for this must be given in part to the efficient and generally pleasant manner in which the refuse collectors carry out their task. The work is arduous and heavy and must be carried on in the open in all types of climatic conditions. The sickness rate tends to be fairly high, and it is during temporary shortage of labour due to sickness or holiday that most complaints arise.

Last year I reported that the disposal of refuse was reaching a critical stage as the amount of suitable land available for refuse disposal became less.

During the year the refuse tip at The Weirs, Butterwick was completely filled in and soiled over. The occupier of the land has already commenced cultivation. This tip first came into use in May, 1956 and covered an area of approximately 2.6 acres. During the eight years it was in regular use it is estimated that some 15,000 tons of refuse has been disposed of.

A small pit at Benington where indiscriminate dumping of rubbish of all kinds, including old vehicles and car bodies, was taken over by the Council in July, 1964, and after carrying out certain works is being filled with refuse. It is estimated the pit will be filled in by July, 1965.

Towards the end of 1964 the Council, being aware of the rapidly approaching acute situation which was developing regarding refuse disposal, appointed a special sub-committee to investigate the whole problem. Various types of mechanical plant were considered but were ruled out on account of the high initial and operational cost. It was therefore decided to seek suitable land where controlled tipping could continue ; preferably one central site where, with the aid of a power operated shovel, all tipping could take place. By the end of the year an agreement had been reached to purchase Slippery Gowt Farm covering an area of 104 acres. It is anticipated preparations for its use will begin early in 1965.

It is proposed that tipping operations will commence at one end of the site gradually working towards the opposite end. The part not used for tipping will continue to be used for agriculture. Top soil will be removed and replaced on the tipped refuse and returned to agricultural use as early as conveniently possible. It is estimated this site will, at the present rate of tipping, last for at least 50 years.

Tipping will still continue at Sykemouth Farm, Swineshead and Washdyke Road, Old Leake, but it is anticipated both these tipping sites will be completed within twelve months, when the new central tip at Slippery Gowt Farm will become fully operational for all the Council's refuse disposal.

With the ever changing nature of house refuse which tends to increase in bulk out of proportion to weight it is difficult even to estimate what tonnage is being disposed of each year. What is certain is that the bulk is increasing and this is affecting both collection and disposal.

The table which follows gives information concerning the service. Inevitably with increased cost of labour, specialist refuse collection vehicles and other equipment, spares and vehicle maintenance, the cost of this essential service must rise.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE STATISTICS.

Round No.	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Vehicle No.	JJL 727	VDO 646	YJL 771	RDO 838	LDO 55
Purchased	1956	1962	1964	1960	1957
Capacity—cu. yds.	16/18	25	25	16/18	16/18
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
Average miles per gall.	10	9	10	10	11
Average miles per week	198	192	170	208	102
No. of men in team	2	4	4	3	2
Refuse bins on round	1274	2290	2278	1555	424
Average bins per man per day	128	114	114	104	105

	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated cost of Refuse Collection Service	£19,372	£18,300	£16,232	£14,171
Cost of emptying per bin	49/6d.	47/2d.	42/4d.	37/7d.
Cost per bin per collection	11½d.	11d.	10d.	9d.
Average period between emptyings	7 days	7 days	7 days	7-8 days

SANITARY PAIL EMPTYING.

This work continues to be carried out by two vehicles. The pail contents are, by arrangement with the Council's Surveyor, disposed of in a special sludge lagoon at Frampton sewage disposal works. After a retention period it is carted along with ordinary sewage sludge on to arable land and ploughed into the ground. The Council's employees are to be congratulated on the excellent way they carry out this arduous and objectionable job of work.

It is pleasing to note that the number of pails dropped considerably during the year from 1,048 to 900. The main reasons for this are the conversion of pails to water closets when properties connect to the new sewers, the Council's progressive policy in converting to water closets at its own properties, and improvements to properties under the Grant schemes. As the number of pails fall this service may be reduced to one vehicle. Further conversion schemes are planned and it is hoped that eventually this primitive relic of the past will disappear.

PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE STATISTICS

Round No.	One	Two
Vehicle No.	CJL 86	FDO 870
Purchased	1949	1953
Capacity	550 galls.	550 galls.
Engine Type	Petrol	Petrol
Average miles per gall.	6	6
Average miles per round	153	120
No. of men in team	2	2
No. of pails on round	598	302
Average pails per man per day	73	75

	1964	1963	1962
Estimated cost of Pail Emptying Service	£4,150	£3,750	£3,600
Cost of emptying per pail	92/3d.	71/6d.	57/6d.
Cost per pail per collection	1/5d.	1/1d.	10¾d.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The two 1100 gallon cesspool vehicles made it possible to deal fairly quickly with requests for emptying of cesspools.

Disposal of cesspool contents continued in the sludge drying beds at Frampton sewage disposal works. Unfortunately it would appear that the increased quantity of cesspool effluent passing through the works continues to have an adverse effect and it may be necessary before long to seek an alternative method of disposal. Discussions are taking place with the Council's consulting engineers and other interested bodies with a view to pumping cesspool contents to the sea.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE STATISTICS.

Vehicle No.	RJL 542	OJL 988	
Purchased	1961	1960	
Capacity	1100 galls.	1100 galls.	
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	
Average miles per gallon	12	12	
Number of men in team	2	2	
	1964	1963	1962
Premises given free service	1700	1832	1574
Chargeable emptyings	575	506	371
Vaults emptied—chargeable	32	40	30
1000 gallon loads removed from cesspools, vaults, etc.	1892	2057	1632
Vehicle loads from Highway Gullies and Housing Sumps	220	—	—
Vehicle loads removed from Housing Estate Sewage Plants	250	195	262

Estimated total expenditure of the Cesspool Emptying Service in 1964—£5,150.

Estimated income from chargeable work—£1,220.

Estimated net cost of the Service—£3,930.

SALVAGE.

Waste paper, cardboard, etc., and rags and bagging suitable for salvage are collected by means of trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. The quantity disposed of in 1964 decreased over the previous year by some sixteen tons. Income was higher as the market price for waste paper rose during the year.

The collection of waste paper should not, however, be entirely looked upon from a profit motive. If waste paper is not recovered as salvage then it would be necessary to collect and dispose of it as refuse, which could create further disposal problems and would increase the cost of disposal. Every effort is made to increase the collection of clean salvageable paper and ratepayers' co-operation is welcomed.

Details of materials sold during 1964 are as follows :—

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Cardboard	...	...	...	24	8	1	204	6	10
Paper Sacks	...	...	...	5	17	0	58	10	0
Mixed Waste Paper	...	...	...	151	2	1	991	13	0
Textiles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
				181	7	2	1254	9	10

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES.

In previous years the general routine inspection of food premises has been sadly neglected due to inadequate staff and pressure of other essential duties. I am pleased to report that with the employment of a further additional Public Health Inspector this position has now changed and during the current year routine inspections of food premises were re-commenced.

In the first instance this work was combined with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and was confined mainly to food shops. Other food manufacturing premises were also inspected and the re-commencement of this work on a sound footing has shown how necessary it is for all types of food premises, large and small, to be visited at regular intervals.

Inspections so far have revealed a number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, some minor and some of a more serious nature. Most of these have been, or are being, rectified after interviews and correspondence with the persons responsible.

The tempo of this work will increase during the next few months and it is intended that regular inspections will be maintained.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

The above Act came into force during the year and all premises to which the Act applied were required to register with the enforcing Authority by 31st July. Since the commencement of the Act and up to the end of 1964, sixty-two premises were registered and seventy-eight inspections were made.

Although the Act was given wide publicity on television, wireless, national and local press, it is known that there are still many

premises which have not yet registered, and steps will be taken to remedy this.

This Act is a most important one and gives for the first time comparable protection as the Factories Act, to all employees working in Offices, Shops and similar premises. Inspections to date have proved the wisdom of bringing such an Act into force. Very few premises visited have been found to comply fully with the requirements of the Act and in some cases have been of a very poor standard. I am pleased to say, however, that employers have been co-operative, and upon the provisions being explained to them have arranged to carry out the necessary work or alterations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Slaughter of animals continued to take place at the six licensed slaughterhouses in the District.

During the year the slaughterhouse in the parish of Benington changed hands and a renewal licence was issued to the new occupier.

One slaughterhouse at Freiston referred to in last year's report, was connected to the main drainage, leaving four still on cesspool-soakaway drainage. It is anticipated that one other slaughterhouse will be connected to main drainage when the Swineshead sewerage scheme is completed some time in 1965/66. The three other slaughterhouses are in areas where main drainage is unlikely to be provided in the foreseeable future and so the licensees will be obliged to ensure that their disposal arrangements are efficiently maintained to prevent nuisance.

All the slaughterhouses were generally well maintained and comply with the various legislation.

MEAT INSPECTION.

I am pleased to report that 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the Rural District for human consumption has continued to be maintained. Your Public Health Inspectors are, in order to carry out this essential service, obliged to work outside normal working hours. This will no doubt continue to be the pattern for the time being. The butchers are in the main reasonable in their hours of slaughter and their co-operation is welcomed in order to overcome any difficulties regarding inspection that might arise.

As a result of the Meat Inspection Regulations your Inspectors had an additional responsibility thrust upon them to ensure every carcase passed "fit" for human consumption was properly marked with an Official Stamp.

The Council continued their policy of not imposing meat inspection charges on the butchers and, in the case of Boston Rural District Council, I feel this is right as most of the animals slaughtered are intended for local consumption.

Meat inspection figures for 1964 are given in the table below :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (as notified)	1363	1	5	4205	6600	12174
Number inspected	1363	1	5	4205	6600	12174
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	3	5	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	188	1	1	40	1158	1388
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	13.79%	100%	20%	1.0%	17.62%	11.47%
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	173	173
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.62%	1.42%
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	23	—	—	—	—	23
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	23	—	—	—	—	23
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat and offal condemned—4 tons 0 cwt. 4 st. 11½ lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The undermentioned foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption were suitably disposed of :—

- 728 Half bags of Polish Pickling Onions.
- 16 lbs. loose Corned Beef.
- 10 lbs. Danish Ham.
- 1 packet Cornflakes.
- ½ lb. Butter.
- ½ lb. Lard.

- 1 lb. Cooked Ham.
- 1 packet Macaroni.
- 1 packet Chocolate Drops
- 2 bottles of Milk.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cheese.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Biscuits.
- 1 loaf of Bread.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

The inspection of premises licensed to store petroleum spirit or petroleum mixtures, and the supervision of the installation of new petrol storage tanks, pumps, pipe lines, etc., to ensure compliance with the Petroleum Acts and Regulations and the Council's conditions of licensing, is one of the many duties and responsibilities required to be carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

All installations of petrol tanks during the year received maximum inspections before a licence was issued. A number of existing installations received routine inspections.

One type of contravention of licence conditions met with at some petrol filling stations, is pump attendants smoking in the vicinity of the petrol pumps and even whilst dispensing petrol. Verbal warnings have been given in such cases, but it is felt that some pump attendants are apathetic and not fully aware of the serious danger of explosion which could occur from such behaviour. To bring home to these people the seriousness of the matter, it might well be necessary to take more forceable action, possibly prosecution.

New techniques and conditions for the storage and dispensing of petrol are being brought into use. The Council's Petroleum Officers, as a result of membership of The West Midland Petroleum Administration Group, have received valuable information from the quarterly bulletins issued by them and are thereby able to keep up to date. During the year the Deputy Petroleum Officer attended a course on Petroleum Administration and Technical Matters at Shrewsbury, arranged by this organisation. Much valuable information was obtained and the Group are to be congratulated on their efforts to provide guidance and ensure uniformity in the administration of the Petroleum Acts ; something which has long been overdue.

I would, however, again refer to the desirability for new petrol tanks installed in the Council's District to be of the shallow type. The tendency today is to increase the size of tanks to extend the period between delivery for the benefit of the petrol company. In view of the nature of the sub-soil in this low lying area where patches of running silt have been encountered, strict control of the civil engineering project is essential, even so this is no guarantee that at some time in the future the tanks may not be disturbed, causing leaking or fractured pipe lines.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One business only comes under this heading, a licensed Knacker's Yard where animal matter is processed. Frequent inspections have been made and the premises are maintained in a reasonable condition considering the type of business carried on. Some nuisance which occurred from bad drainage was remedied when connection to the Council's public sewer was made during 1964.

RODENT CONTROL.

The duties of rodent control are carried out by the Cleansing Services Foreman. Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at business premises is chargeable. Treatment at private dwellings is undertaken without charge.

A total of 246 premises were surveyed in connection with rodent infestation and 396 infestations of rats or mice dealt with.

INSECT PEST CONTROL.

All Council controlled refuse tips were treated regularly with insecticides to discourage fly breeding. Wasps nests were destroyed without charge when they constituted a nuisance to householders.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1964 for the Rural District of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.)

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection s (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	nil	nil	nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	80	2	nil	nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	88	2	nil	nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	nil	1	nil	nil	nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	nil	1	nil	nil	nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)

NIL OUTWORKERS.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT
BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL TO
THOSE MENTIONED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Provision of Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Control of Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Public Cleansing Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1204
Petroleum Storage	64
National Assistance Act, 1948	17
Miscellaneous	117

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